1: Metraux E-5 (1934-1935) 1940
OY2 Easter Islanders OY2

141
144
171

In support of this latter statement, I submit the following table comparing the Easter Islanders with other Polynesian groups:

Measurements:	Society[a]	Hawaii[b]	Samoa[c]	Tonga[d]	Marquesas[e]	Maori[f]	Easter Island
Stature (cm)	171.02	169.51	171.70	173.00	170.44	170.60	173.32
Head Length (mm)	190.35	187.85	190.60	191.00	193.20	196.50	199.09
Head Width (mm)	159.10	157.67	154.80	154.80	154.30	152.80	148.45
Minimum Frontal (mm)	103.00	107.85	103.40	104.80	102.70		101.50
Bizygomatic (mm)	145.10	144.50	145.90	143.50	142.90	145.70	141.32
Bigonial (mm)	109.60	111.18	104.60	104.80	108.10		107.41
Face Height (mm)	123.70	125.43	131.10	128.20	121.90	124.00	122.00
Nose Height (mm)	56.00	55.60	59.80	57.50	55.60	52.80	57.27
Nose Width (mm)	43.20	43.53	43.80	44.40	43.20	40.10	43.00
Indices:							
Cephalic	83.61	84.01	81.30	81.10	79.89	77.70	74.61
Fronto-parietal	64.98	68.44	66.80	67.60	66.60		68.39
Cephalo-facial	91.27	91.68	94.20	92.80	92.64	95.30	95.20
Zygo-frontal	71.03	74.73	70.90	73.10	71.92		71.84
Zygo-gonial	75.52	77.06	71.70	73.20	75.68		76.00
Facial	85.37	86.74	89.90	89.20	85.57	85.10	86.41
Nasal	77.35	78.41	73.60	77.60	77.84	75.90	75.36

[a] Series measured by H. L. Shapiro. See The physical characters of the Cook Islanders: Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 12, no. 1, 1936.
[b] Wissler, Clark, Observations on Hawaiian somatology: Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 9, no. 4, 1927.
[c] Series measured by Gordon Macgregor. See The physical characters of the Cook Islanders: Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 12, no. 1, 1936.
Sullivan, L. R., A contribution to Samoan somatology: Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 8, no. 2, 1921.
[d] Sullivan, L. R., Tongan somatology: Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 8, no. 4, 1922.
[e] Buck, P. H. (Te Rangi Hiroa), Maori somatology: Polynesian Soc. Jour., vol. 31, no. 121, pp. 37-44; no. 123, pp. 145-153; no. 124, pp. 159-176; vol. 32, no. 125, pp. 21-28; no. 128, pp. 189-199.

It is evident from the above that the Easter Islanders fit into the Polynesian physical pattern, although in several traits, particularly in cephalic proportions, they occupy an extreme position. But if these deviations are considered from a geographic point of view an illuminating distributional pattern becomes apparent. (See Bishop Mus., Mem., vol. 12, no. 1, 1936.) In the following table I have arranged the head lengths and head breadths of a number of series, some as yet unpublished, in the order of their geographic distance from the Society Islands:

	Head Length	Head Width
Society	190.35	159.10
Tuamotus[a]	190.30	155.30
Tatakoto[a]	193.59	150.55
Marquesas	193.20	154.30
Mangareva[a]	195.95	152.67
Easter Island	199.09	148.45

[a] Unpublished data, collected by the author.

These means show that the head length increases and the head width decreases in proportion to the distance from the Society Islands and consequently in ratio to the possibility of influence from the Society group. Easter

.1: Metraux E-5 (1934-1935) 1940
OY2 Easter Islanders OY2

Island, being the most isolated, shows the least, if any, influence from the Society Islands on its cephalic dimensions. The transition to the Easter Island mean is closest through the Mangarevans who are likewise the most proximate geographically.

From these abbreviated and summary comparisons, the Easter Islanders emerge as a distinctly Polynesian group deviating significantly only in their cephalic dimensions. But this deviation appears to be demonstrably a survival of traits which have become progressively overlain and obliterated by influences emanating from the Society Islands. As I have suggested elsewhere, the Easter Islanders form part of an early and now marginal population in eastern Polynesia which was succeeded by the more recent brachycephalic Society Islanders. It is at present impossible to determine whether the extremity of the Easter Island position in cephalic range represents a survival of the original character of this early population from which the Mangarevans have been modified, or whether it constitutes an intensification of Mangarevan norms through selective migration followed by isolation and inbreeding.

From another point of view the association of Easter Island with Melanesian or Australian stocks, also, does violence to the known facts. Although much has yet to be discovered about the genetics of skin color and hair form, there is little doubt that the dark pigmentation of Melanesians and Australians and the frizzly hair of the former are traits which are often dominant in racial crossing and are never completely recessive. But even if they were, they would inevitably reveal themselves in some degree. However, the Easter Islanders bear no trace whatever of these distinctively Melanesian or Australian features. Nor do early descriptions give any suggestion of frizzly hair or dark skins. More than half the Easter Island males have an unexposed skin color corresponding to number 14 on the Von Luschan scale and exposed skin color equivalent to number 21. The 22 Easter Island males are distributed as follows:

Von Luschan Scale	Unexposed Skin	Exposed Skin
11	1	
12	2	
13	2	
14	10	
15	3	
16	2	2
17	1	
18		2
19		
20		2
21		12
22	1	2
23		
24		1
25		1